

## OUTRAGED JUSTICE

German Press Denounces the Dreyfus Verdict.

## PRISONER STILL HOPEFUL

Believes He Will Be Released But Disgraced—Signs an Application for Revision—Paris Quiet and But Small Demonstrations in Other Cities—Residence of Jacques Dreyfus, at Belfort, Stoned.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Dreyfus verdict causes a feeling almost of stupefaction in Berlin. It had been hoped the statement of the Reichsstaatsanwalt, emanating directly from Emperor William, would have rendered impossible the repetition of what is described as "one of the greatest judicial and political crimes of any age." It is universally agreed that the second verdict is a grave political blunder, a violation of the laws of civilization and an act of moral cowardice, which the world will find difficult to pardon. The German press unanimously describes the verdict as cowardly and impolitic, not to say criminal.

## QUIET IN PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The day has been one of absolute quiet with no public excitement even in the Rue de Chabrol. There was a rainfall this afternoon and the streets were practically deserted.

Slight disturbances occurred yesterday at Marseilles and Belfort, after the verdict of the Dreyfus court martial was published. Demonstrations stoned the residence of Jacques Dreyfus, a brother of the condemned at Belfort, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the structure. Many persons were arrested in both places.

The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was visited this morning by most of his colleagues. The date of the next cabinet council has not yet been fixed. President Loubet will probably not return to Rambouillet for several days. Tomorrow M. Demange will visit M. Waldeck-Rousseau and submit a number of local questions arising out of the trial. A semi-official note has been issued denying the assertion in the morning papers that the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, had transmitted to Col. Jouhaux, president of the court martial, through M. Paleologue, on Friday, a statement by the Reichsstaatsanwalt, repeating the disavowals of Count Von Munster and Count Von Buslow, of the German relations with Dreyfus. The note also denies that M. Delcasse asked Germany to issue a statement.

## DREYFUS' FORTITUDE.

Rennes, Sept. 10.—Dreyfus has borne the terrible shock with marvelous fortitude; one might almost say with unnatural calm. Yesterday he seemed stupefied when M. Labori communicated to him the verdict, but has since rallied and he passed a quiet night and rose when his orderly brought him water at five o'clock. Madame Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, visited him during the course of the afternoon. His brother subsequently left for Paris. An application to the court of revision was taken to him at noon by M. Labori's assistant and he signed it. Today he has spoken but little, though he has seemed in better spirits than might have been anticipated. The meeting with his wife was naturally very affecting, but both held up as well as possible. He said to her: "I am not uneasy regarding my sentence, as I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children, they will be branded as the children of a traitor." He is convinced that the ten years' imprisonment to which he is sentenced will be wiped out by the five years of solitary seclusion he has undergone and expects to be released by October 15.

M. Demange thinks the five years will count for nothing and that Dreyfus, according to law, will have to suffer the ten years detention. Many others, however, including several lawyers, hold contrary opinions. An interesting fact developed today, is that the police had taken every precaution to get Dreyfus safely out of Rennes in the event of an acquittal, in which case it was unanimously agreed there would have been serious disorder, and probably an attempt upon his life. The police had arranged to conduct him back to the military prison. He would then have been disguised and rushed to the station before the crowd heard of his leaving.

## DEMONSTRATION AT HAVRE.

Havre, Sept. 10.—Socialist and revolutionary groups demonstrated here this afternoon against the verdict. The police dispersed large crowds and made fifteen arrests.

## FRENCH EAGER TO SETTLE.

Governor of St. Pierre Called to Aid in Treaty Coast Negotiations.

St. John's, New Foundland, Sept. 10.—The colonial cruiser Flona, which arrived here last night from a revenue cruise along the south coast, reported that the French fishery on the Grand Banks is very poor, owing to the colonial policy of prohibiting the French from securing bait.

Reliable information goes to show that the French government is desirous of settling the treaty coast controversy, the governor of St. Pierre having been recalled to Paris to assist in the negotiations.

## REPRESENTATIVE WEAVER

He Talks on the Political Situation in Ohio.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Representative Weaver of Ohio is in the city and will remain several days. Mr. Weaver talked interestingly upon the political situation in Ohio. He said:

"The republicans of Ohio were not surprised at Mr. McLean's nomination. It had been apparent for some weeks that he and his friends were making an earnest effort to secure the nomination for him. Mr. Kilbourne had made an active, energetic canvass prior to the entrance of Mr. McLean into the field. But it was evident to any thoughtful observer that the methods used by the McLean people would ultimately win."

"It has been so long, however, since Mr. McLean has been an actual resident of Ohio that he is not strictly speaking in touch with the rank and file of his party, and his nomination was made by the politicians rather than by the people. His nomination consequently is not as warmly received as he and his friends had hoped it would be."

"I scarcely think that he will receive the full party vote. The platform adopted by the convention is of such a character that many democrats will not support the nominee for that reason. There is nothing in it which will tend to draw back into the party fold the many thousands of gold democrats in the state who refused to vote for Bryan in 1896. They had been hoping that the fallacy of the free coinage of silver would either have been ignored entirely or have been so indifferently referred to that they could once more stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of their party on that question. Their antagonism to free coinage is even greater than it was in 1896, as the improved condition of affairs has demonstrated that the industries of the country have revived without the aid of free coinage."

"I know of no dissatisfaction in the republican ranks growing out of either the financial question or the question of expansion. The policy of the administration is thoroughly approved, and they are unanimously in favor of sustaining the dignity as they heretofore have been in sustaining the integrity of the nation. They believe that our country cannot withdraw its armies from the Philippines at the demand of the democratic party now any more than it could have withdrawn them from the south at the demand of the same party in 1864."

"Ohio is now in an era of prosperity such as it has not known for fifteen years. All of its manufactures are running to the full limit, and many of them refusing orders. In my city, Springfield, there is not an idle factory nor a man without employment, unless it may be temporarily by reason of failure to procure material."

## MURDER OR SUICIDE.

Mystery Surrounds the Death of a Missouri Man.

Kansas City, Sept. 10.—The police received word this afternoon that the body of a young man supposed to be from Kansas City had been found at Corder, Mo. There was a bullet hole in the head, which indicated suicide or murder, but the accepted theory is suicide, as \$43 in money was found in the pockets. The body was clothed in a light suit of clothes, and is that of a man about six feet tall and 25 years old. A letter addressed to M. C. Morberry, 1234 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo., was found in one of the pockets and there was a notebook with the address, 921 Argentine boulevard, Armourdale, Kan., in the pockets also.

An officer visited the Penn street address found on the letter and learned that a man named Marksberry formerly boarded there, but left last Monday for Slater, Mo. Marksberry formerly worked for the Bradley Implement company.

At the Armourdale address it was learned that the description of the man received from Corder fitted that of William Carver, who was there on a visit a few days ago. The police are endeavoring to learn who the man is and in the meantime the body will be held by Corder officials for identification.

## THE YELLOW FEVER

Rapidly Becoming Epidemic at Key West.

Twenty-three New Cases Reported Today—A Malignant Case at Jackson, Mississippi—Four Cases at Swinburne Island.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 10.—Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever, and two deaths have been reported during the past twenty-four hours. The situation is very gloomy and large numbers of people are being sent to the detention camp at the Dry Tortugas.

## FEVER BREAKS OUT IN JACKSON.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 10.—One case of yellow fever in Jackson was officially reported to the state board of health this afternoon. The patient is D. P. Porter, city clerk. Dr. Murray of the marine hospital service says the case is of a very malignant type. The patient is not expected to live during the night. It is expected many more Mississippi towns will quarantine against Jackson during the night.

## SITUATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—President Souchon of the state board of health has issued the following bulletin: "There are no new cases. The third case is improving. Gant wires that the isolation at Mississippi City is perfect."

## FEVER AT SWINBURNE ISLAND.

New York, Sept. 10.—Health Officer Doly reports that all four patients removed to Swinburne Island from the steamer Lampassa have developed yellow fever.

## DEWEY AT SEA.

Hero of Manila Sailed Yesterday for New York.

Gibraltar, Sept. 10.—The United States cruiser Olympia with Admiral Dewey, sailed this afternoon for New York.

## BASE BALL.

Where Games Were Won and Lost Yesterday.

At Cincinnati—First game, Cincinnati, 10; Cleveland, 2. Second game, Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 7.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

One New Case Reported at Oporto.

Oporto, Sept. 10.—One new case of bubonic plague was officially reported yesterday. Dr. Irving, an American physician, arrived here today to study the epidemic.

## A FRENCH DUEL.

Paris, Sept. 10.—A duel with revolvers was fought today between Prince Nostowka and M. Gaston Mery, as the outcome of an article in the Libre Parole reflecting on the prince's father. M. Mery was slightly wounded in the neck. The duellists were afterward reconciled.

## THE FIFTH MRS. MERCER.

West Virginian Who Married Five Sisters in Thirty Years.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 10.—Bill Mercer of Racoon Creek, fifteen miles south of this city, is probably the happiest mortal in the county. He came here last evening and secured his fifth marriage license and wines and other delicacies for the feast that is to follow.

Mr. Mercer has just passed his fiftieth year, and was married to his first wife when nineteen. She was Miss Jennie Moffat, and her four successors have been her sisters, Ada, Catherine, Missouri, and finally Anna. She is 26 and good looking. There is but one more of the Moffat girls left, and she is now 20. The parents of the girls made no objection to their daughters wedding Mercer. Consumption carried off most of the Mrs. Mercers. Mr. Mercer is the father of eight children. Mercer declares that he just simply fell in love with the Moffat family.

## NEW SWINDLING SCHEME.

Which Caught Livestock Firms for Many Thousands.

Kansas City, Sept. 10.—The Journal tomorrow will state that within a few weeks past upward of \$90,000 has been taken from livestock firms of Kansas City by a band of swindlers, seven men and two women, who have operated from various points in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The swindlers secured their first money when a man appeared here from Iowa, stating that he had a herd of 1,800 feeders in Iowa, but had not money enough to get the cattle in shape for the market. The commission firm to which he applied for financial assistance sent a man to Iowa, inspected the herd and loaned the man \$5,000, tak-

ing a first mortgage. A few days later a woman in widow's weeds appeared at the office of another commission firm and secured a similar amount on similar representations. The herd of feeders was rapidly moved through several counties in Kansas and finally into Missouri, and repeatedly mortgaged, and it is stated that one commission firm was caught twice on the same bunch of cattle. The Journal withholds the names of the firms. There have been no arrests.

## A PRAIRIE FIRE IN KANSAS.

People South of Arkansas City Fight the Flames.

Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 10.—Word was received here from Silverdale, a small station twelve miles east of here on the Missouri Pacific railroad, saying that a big prairie fire is burning just north of that place. The entire neighborhood is out fighting the flames. The fire has done considerable damage. The dry condition of the vegetation will make it difficult to stop the flames. The fire is about a mile wide and has already burned over quite a tract. There is a strong wind blowing from the south which is to the disadvantage of the fire fighters.

## BANDITS ROB A TRAIN

Southern Pacific Express Held Up at Cochise, Arizona.

Cochise, Ariz., Sept. 10.—Express train No. 10 on the Southern Pacific was robbed near here last night by four masked men, who blew the safe open and took everything in sight. The amount of booty is said to be small. The train was stopped, the engine, mail and express cars cut off from the rest of the train, and run a mile further up the road, where the bandits stopped to complete the work. The express messenger was forced to open his car and the robbers attacked the safe with dynamite. The strong box was soon blown open and the contents taken by the thieves, who have departed. They were last seen going north on foot and a posse started out on the trail. The dynamite used on the safe blew out the side of the car and tore up the floor. There is no clue to identify the robbers.

## CONTRACT LABORERS

Jailed at Oahu for Refusing to Work Are Pardoned.

Honolulu, Sept. 2, via San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Thirty-six Galician laborers who have been imprisoned in the Oahu jail since November, 1898, for deserting from contract service on the Oahu plantation, were released today, upon orders from Attorney General Coper. They had been sentenced to remain in jail until they consented to return to work.

## ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Several Druggists of Idaho Falls Arrested on This Charge.

Idaho Falls, Ida., Sept. 10.—The work of prosecuting the drug stores of Bingham county for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, has been begun. Yesterday warrants were served on each of the druggists here, requesting them to appear before his honor, the probate judge, and answer the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" It appears that some of the county officials have been working this matter in a very systematic way, going into the drug stores and obtaining the beverages themselves, supposing they could catch more flies with molasses than they could with vinegar.

## UNSETTLED FRANCE

Intending Exhibitors Refuse to Participate in the Exposition.

Buda Pest, Hungary, Sept. 10.—The following semi-official statement has been issued: "A move is on foot against the sending of exhibits to the Paris exposition in 1900. Many intending exhibitors have withdrawn their notices of participating, on the ground that the present state of things in France renders it unsafe to send exhibits. The cathedral chapter of the grand capitol of the country of the same name on the Danube and the residence of the Catholic primate of Hungary, have cancelled their decision to send exhibits, giving as a reason its unwillingness to endanger the works of art worth millions of francs."

## TO BOYCOTT THE FAIR.

Rome, Sept. 10.—Proposals have been made to both Austria and Italy to boycott the Paris exposition as a protest against the verdict at Rennes.

## THE PRESS FAVORS THE IDEA.

London, Sept. 10.—The papers of all the nations throughout Europe are falling in with the idea of boycotting the Paris exhibition.

## GOVERNORS' REPLIES

State Executives' Interest in Dewey Reception.

Letters of Regret From Those Who Cannot Attend It—Characteristic Letters From Roosevelt and Governor Mount of Indiana.

## WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10.

While New York will have a really stupendous display in honor of Admiral Dewey upon his arrival there, the indications are daily growing stronger of the interest being taken throughout the country in the national character of his reception at Washington. The presentation by President McKinley of the sword voted to Admiral Dewey by the congress of the United States will be an event of great significance, and especially so in a historic sense, and people will come from every section of the Union to be present on the occasion. No matter how great an ovation the hero of Manila may be given elsewhere, all tributes to him will pale into insignificance in comparison to that which will be paid him at the east front of the capitol, because the sword will epitomize, as naught else can, the concentrated compliment of the nation at large to the man it honors and esteems so highly.

It will be very gratifying to the pride of an American to be able to say, "I saw Dewey get his sword," and this incentive will doubtless impel scores of thousands of patriots to secure the right to say so.

The replies to the invitations sent out to the governors of the various states and territories as far as received show how deeply the executives of the commonwealths comprising the Union appreciate the significance of the reception at the nation's capital to Admiral Dewey.

Up to and including today seventeen replies to these invitations have been received. Governors Wolcott of Massachusetts, Atkinson of West Virginia, Tyler of Virginia, and Rollins of New Hampshire have accepted.

Governors Bushnell of Ohio, McMillan of Tennessee, Fingree of Michigan and Lee of South Dakota will come if they possibly can.

Governors Jewel of Delaware, Stone of Pennsylvania, Johnston of Alabama, Bradley of Kentucky, Jones of Arkansas, Mount of Indiana, Poynter of Nebraska and Roosevelt of New York have been compelled to regretfully decline.

In a letter to Vice-Chairman Cox, dated at Oyster Bay September 6 Governor Theodore Roosevelt writes as follows:

"I thank you heartily for yours of the 30th ultimo, and earnestly wish I could accept, but I fear it is absolutely impossible. Of course, as you know, I shall be absorbed in the work of the Dewey reception here, and the two or three days following it I shall have to be attending to my work as governor. I should greatly like to come on if I could."

Governor James A. Mount of Indiana writes Mr. Cox as follows:

"I am in receipt of your courteous communication of the 30th instant, inviting me to participate in the ceremonies incident to the welcoming of Admiral Dewey to the national capital, and in reply thereto, I have the honor to inform you that, much to my regret, it will be impossible for me to attend, for the reason that on the date named (October 2) I am due to start with my staff for Dallas, Tex., acting by authority of a joint resolution of the sixty-first general assembly of Indiana to return to that state a battle flag captured by Indiana troops during the war of the rebellion. This being the first instance of its kind, the occasion promises to be not only a great one, but a memorable one. The citizens of the lone star state have made elaborate preparations for the event; hence, I feel that it is my bounden duty to discharge this obligation, however much I might be pleased to contribute my humble share to the honoring of the return of the matchless hero of Manila."

## COLON'S OFFICERS ACQUITTED.

Were Court Martialled for Losing Ship at Santiago.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—The trial of Captain Diaz Morou, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, and General Parede, who was on board the Colon, on charges arising from the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago on July 3 of last year, was concluded yesterday, both the accused officers being acquitted.

## BAD CONDITION IN INDIA.

Bombay, Sept. 10.—Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, in the course of a speech at Poona, said the plague was spreading, and that, owing to the fallure of the monsoon, not only the plague was in the midst of the people,

but grim famine was staring at them. He expressed the hope that the September rains would come to their relief and stated that in the meantime arrangements would be made to open relief routes.

## SAMPSON WANTS TO STAY.

Lieut. Winslow Says Admiral Has Not Asked for Retirement.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—Lieutenant Winslow, of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, in speaking for the admiral today, absolutely denied the report that the admiral is to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron at his own request. The commander said that Admiral Sampson is enjoying good health and that he wants to stay with the squadron.

## CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE

Cost of Collection Less Than in the United States.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The war department has prepared a statement based on actual figures in possession of the secretary of war showing that the cost of collection throughout the entire customs service in Cuba for the first six months of 1899 is less than 1.32 per cent than the cost of collection at the ports of the United States. The percentage of cost of collection at all ports of the United States is 4.62.

According to the figures shown, the percentage of cost of collection of all of the custom houses in the island of Cuba for the period named is 3.30 per cent, while the cost of collection for the single port of Havana is only 2.37 per cent. It is asserted that the percentage at the port of Havana is lower than the percentage of cost of collection at any single port of entry in the United States. This is demonstrated by the report of the supervising special agent of the treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

This report shows that the cost of collection at the port of New York is 2.80 per cent, at the port of Philadelphia 3.80 per cent, at the port of San Francisco 7.20 per cent, at the port of New Orleans 13.50 per cent and at the port of Baltimore 13.90 per cent.

If the first six months of the present year be a safe criterion by which to judge collections, the annual collections of customs at the great commercial ports of New York, Philadelphia and Boston only, in the order named, will exceed those of Havana. As a matter of fact, the collections of the port of Boston only exceed those of the port of Havana by something less than \$100,000.

It is just to state in this connection that the percentages given above are exceedingly creditable to the customs service of Cuba. The more so because the percentages named are based upon the business of a period when there was a lack of organization, due to the recent inception of the customs service in Cuba, and in which the commerce of the island was in an unsettled condition. For the reason just cited and for the additional reason that many of the customs officers were entirely unfamiliar with their new duties, and that there were incurred extraordinary expenses due to the completely dismantled condition in which the service was left by the previous administration, the statement above made is most surprising and satisfactory.

## AMERICANS BUY IN MEXICO

Three Million Acres of Land Transferred to Yankees.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Three million acres of land in the states of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico, were transferred here yesterday by L. L. Summerlin of San Antonio and New York capitalists. Mr. Summerlin, speaking of the deal, said:

"This property is one of the richest on the continent. There is a heavy deposit of asphalt, probably the largest in America, with petroleum and many valuable timbers, such as mahogany, rosewood, black ebony and cedar. It is situated in the northern part of Mexico and borders on the gulf. It is the intention to build up a commercial and industrial center at some point on it. Seventy-five thousand head of cattle and 20,000 head of horses and mules go with the land. Much of this property is already under cultivation, raising sugar cane, corn, cotton and coffee."

"Refrigerated meats will be shipped to Cuba and Porto Rico, extensive slaughter pens will be erected and we will control our own steamship lines. In addition to this large tanneries will be built. The company can obtain large supplies of caustic dye wood, which is also used for tanning, from this property."

For a few days he said he would not be at liberty to give the names of the persons making the purchase. Several million dollars will change hands in the transaction, the first million having been deposited yesterday.

## CROWDING THE WAR

There Will Be No Let Up Until It Is All Over.

## HOT PURSUIT OF THE REBELS

Will Be Maintained Whenever They Are Driven From Their Trenches in All Future Engagements. Henceforth Peace Negotiations Will Be Conducted Only by Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Now that the Philippines commission has been disposed of there will be no break in the campaign in the islands until Aguinaldo and his followers are whipped beyond the possibility of resurrecting the rebellion.

When the Filipinos find they have to deal with the military alone, and are to secure no respite until they surrender unconditionally, they are likely to lose hope. This, at any rate, is the firm belief of the administration. The army, under instructions from the president, will allow the rebels no rest once the fall campaign has been inaugurated in earnest. When they are forced to give up their trenches through inability to stand the fire of the American artillery, they are not to be allowed, as heretofore, to retreat without pursuit and construct new trenches at their leisure. After the artillery and infantry have dislodged them and forced them to flee, the cavalry will pursue them relentlessly. To get away they will be forced to abandon food supplies and arms, and they are bound to be reduced to a condition where there will be nothing left for them but surrender.

President Schurman of the commission is convinced that Aguinaldo's rebellion is becoming more and more unpopular with the natives of Luzon. By the time Aguinaldo's forces shall have sustained a few serious routs the discontent now existing in many of the provinces in consequence of the hardships forced upon the inhabitants by the state of war will, President Schurman thinks, have become general throughout the island, and Aguinaldo will find himself in desperate straits. President Schurman believes that Aguinaldo, even now, realizes the hopelessness of his cause, and is deterred from surrender only through fear that he will be severely dealt with when taken.

All reports of the plans which the president has decided upon for governing the Philippines when American authority is established are without authority. The president has given little thought to the future government of the Philippines. What he is concerned about is the crushing of the rebellion. The future government of the islands is a matter for congress to decide. It is even doubtful if the president, if the rebellion is crushed before the assembling of congress, will make any specific recommendations to congress as to the character of government he thinks the Filipinos ought to have. He probably will content himself with laying before congress full information upon the conditions existing in the Philippines, and leave to the law making branch the task of providing a government for the islands, untrammelled by any opinions of his own on the subject. He followed this course in the case of Hawaii, and he is not likely to change it in the case of the Philippines. He desires to avoid the slightest basis for the foolish talk which has been indulged in about his assumption of dictatorial authority. The president is not afraid to trust congress. He has perfect confidence that congress, when possessed of full information, will act with wisdom. The president has declared his belief that the Philippines are as much a part of the United States as Louisiana or Texas, which became part of the United States in a similar manner to that in which the Philippines were added to our territory. That congress will decide to contract the country's domain he does not credit. But if congress should so decide he will interpose no obstacle, but will carry out the expressed will of congress in that, as he has in all matters growing out of the war with Spain for Cuban freedom.

The president and his cabinet have been particularly pleased with President Schurman's accounts of the prospects of Philippine development under American administration. President Schurman was emphatic in his declaration that the resources of the islands and the advantage of them as a basis for American trade in the Orient would more than repay the United States for all the sacrifice necessary to establish United States